

The Mirror

OF

LITERATURE, AMUSEMENT, AND INSTRUCTION.

(PRICE TWOPENCE.)

No. 25.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1843.

[Vol. I. 1843.]



Original Communications.

BRUCE CASTLE.

BRUCE CASTLE was formerly the Manor House of the Bruses, and here it is believed the Scottish monarchs, when they came to this country for the purpose of doing homage to the Crown of England, were accustomed to reside. It was in those days a castellated mansion of great antiquity. It is, however, supposed to have been rebuilt by Sir William Compton in 1514, and to have received a visit from Royal guests two years afterwards, as on Saturday after Ascension-day, in 1516, King Henry the Eighth met his sister, Margaret Queen of Scots, at "Maister Compton's house beside Totnam." This is proved from a letter written by Thomas Allen, to George Earl of Salop, in 1516.

No. 1169]

B R

The manner in which the Queen passed through Cheapside is worth noting.

"The morrow after Ascension-day, the King, the Queen, and French Queen, were at Westminster. The same day the King's grace set in the star chomiber, there was examined my Lord of Northumberland and so commanded to the Fleet, where he remains as yet. The same day, the King, the Queen, the French Queen, with many lords of the council dined at Lambeth with my Lord Treasurer. Upon Ascension-day the Queen of Scots came to Enfield to Mr Treasurer's, and there tarried Thursday and Friday: and upon Saturday the King's grace met with her beside Totnam, at Mr Compton's house. The same day her grace rid behind Sir Thomas Parre through Cheapside, about six of the clock, and so to Baynard Castle, and there remains yet, &c. 6 May."

[VOL. XII.]

At a later period we find it the subject of a letter from the celebrated Sir Julius Cæsar, addressed to Lady Compton. It runs thus—

"Sweete Madame,—I have received of my brother Marten your ladyship's most kinde and favourable letter, for which I humbly thanks you, and likewise Mr Sackville for his good remembrance of mee. And touching your house, I am not to use it for myself, but I writ to your ladyship for the keper of myne office,* that is, for the abode of the register of the office and his family during this time of sickness in London.† Wherein there shall be noe occasion of disturbing your * * * or disappointing him of that good which your ladyship in your favourable expression had intended towards him.

"The house and every room therein which your ladyship will vouchsafe to spare him, I shall betered by his use thereof, and such costes employed their as the present needs shall require. Whereof, humbly praying your ladyship for the answer by Mr Elliott, for that hee understood your former letter touching my dwelling therein, and humbly remembering my father's, mother's, and wife's duties, and mine own, to good N. Sackville and your sweete ladyship, I humbly beseech the Almightye to enlengthe your lives with all * * * of comfort. From Tottenham, this 6 of September, 1593.

"(Endorsed) 6 Septembels, 1593,
"A copy of my letter to my Lady Compton touching her house."

Coming down to more modern times, Dr Robinson says—

"Bruce Castle was repaired and almost rebuilt in the latter part of the seventeenth century, by Henry Lord Colerane; at the time he removed the arms of Compton from the old porch, and which he placed over the entrance of the inside, out of respect to that illustrious family. It is probable that the detached brick tower, which stands in the front of the house, was built by the Comptons in the time of Henry the Eighth. There was formerly a painting in the house (before its alteration by the Colerane family) over the chimney piece in one of the parlours, which exhibited two more such towers.

"A very peculiar custom prevailed at Bruce Castle, the origin of which is not known at the present day. At the interment of any of the family, the corpse was not suffered to be carried through the gate, but an opening was made in the wall nearest the church, through which the corpse and mourners passed into the churchyard. There are still the appearances of several apertures which have

been bricked up, and among them is that through which passed the corpse of the late James Townsend, the last that was carried from the Castle to the mausoleum of the Colerane family. This aperture has been recently opened, and a Gothic door is now fixed in the place."

This mansion is now the scene of Mr Arthur Hill's meritorious exertions. A brief notice of the gratifying proceedings at the annual distribution of prizes appeared in the last number of 'The Mirror.' The praise bestowed on the establishment by the gentlemen who spoke on that occasion was not overstrained, as the system is conceived in a spirit of gentleness to those who have just entered life, which offers the advantages of parental kindness without the drawback of its weakness. The original design cannot be better explained than in the language of Mr Hill.

He states it to be "founded on the belief that in education the first object should be to establish moral principles and habits; the second to develop the powers of the mind and the body; and the third and last, to communicate knowledge, and that by this scale should be regulated the relative amount of attention paid to each department.

"With the youngest pupils the object of sense form the principal subjects of instruction—in other words, they are taught the rudiments of natural philosophy and physical science. The various departments of English education come next—the study of foreign languages, particularly the learned ones, being deferred to a comparatively late period.

"Lastly, all prizes, privileges, and distinctions awarded in the school, are in attestation and encouragement, not of mere proficiency, but of high moral conduct, taking the term in its widest sense, so as to include all those qualities which constitute high and energetic character, based on sound religious feeling, and which alone can secure success in the great career of life."

A plan may be well formed but indifferently executed. Mr Hill has been able successfully to carry out his views, and the noblest success that can crown the labours of a conscientious and anxious preceptor has been his, as evinced from the triumphs his pupils have won, almost without an effort, and sometimes even before they had reached manhood. The victories of war command more admiration, but can hardly be more valued by reflecting civilized man.

The Apocrypha.—The Apocryphal books are received as canonical by the Greek and Latin churches, and as semi-canonical by large bodies of the Continental Protestants.

* Sir Julius Cæsar was Judge of the Admiralty Court.

† The Plague.

THE ART OF DRAWING.

Is by a few simple rules, clearly laid down, we can assist a reader speedily to acquire the useful and elegant art of drawing, our pages will not be badly occupied in these "Pictorial Times." It may be well first to show the advantages of a correct knowledge of drawing; next, to explain the utility of the known methods.

To enable our young readers to learn a ready method of sketching the representations of objects, and also to induce those of riper years to acquire a knowledge of the principles and practice of the various systems of drawing, we purpose, in this and the following parts, briefly and explicitly to communicate such information as may prove of general utility to all who may feel inclined to engage in the practice of this useful and elegant art.

The term *DRAWING* is used, in a popular sense, to denote the act of executing representations of objects, according to any of the numerous systems in use at the present day; although, strictly speaking, the mass of individuals seldom apply it except when referring to pictorial representations, for it is undoubtedly the latter class of popular drawings that we are usually first led to notice, and in several instances to admire, from the resemblance which they so frequently present to many of the objects around us.

Through the great improvements which the practitioners of the latter art have lately made, and from the variety and number of their pleasing and interesting works, they seem to have infused such a general taste for drawing into the minds of the rising generation as has induced thousands of all ranks of society to decide on following in their paths, some as imitators of our great and living artists, but more, we trust, as copyists from that fountain—Nature—which has, and will continue to supply subjects worthy the attention of true artists in every age and of every clime.

It is pleasing for us to be able to refer our readers generally to the taste evinced even by the multitude, with regard to pictorial representations, and to meet the great demand for such. Scarcely a month now passes without witnessing a fresh issue of a variety of illustrated standard works or periodicals.

We shall, first, Point out the advantages to be derived by acquiring a correct knowledge of drawing. Secondly, Explain the utility of each of the known methods. Thirdly, Give instructions for acquiring the practice of perspective, and of sketching scenes from nature; and fourthly, State the probable results to be looked for from a more general knowledge of the principles and practice of this art being

freely communicated and eventually practised.

For the first, it is almost the invariable custom of the present day to induce or compel children to make known their wants and wishes in the provincial dialect of the country in which they reside, and then lead them to acquire a knowledge of two common systems of signs, letters, and figures, and afterwards teach them to apply these to a variety of purposes, with the intent of storing their minds with useful information.

But as the greater part of the requisite information is contained in books, and as these merely contain a variety of signs disposed in some peculiar manner; and which, unfortunately, are seldom if ever understood, we shall merely, in this place, request the reader to ask the following question of those who have instructed him in the usual routine of education. Why they have merely taught them to read and write, or to understand the signification of words of their own or other languages, as composed of a few letters, and to calculate and estimate quantities by means of a few simple figures, without teaching them to comprehend the utility of the numerous diagrams and representations of objects which are so frequently intermixed with the former characters; more especially in those books which contain information relative to geographical and astronomical discoveries, to the numerous practical arts of life, and in many of the abstract sciences? The answer to this will probably show the advantages to be derived by acquiring a correct knowledge of drawing; but as it is impossible fully to explain, unless the reader has some knowledge of the various systems employed, it will lead us, secondly, To explain the utility of the known methods. Doing this, we must own that we are indebted to an ingenious pamphlet lately published, entitled 'Projection and Artistic Drawing, a work expressly arranged to lead Amateurs, Artists, Surveyors, Architects, and Civil and Military Engineers, to acquire the practice of all the known systems of executing the representations of objects.'

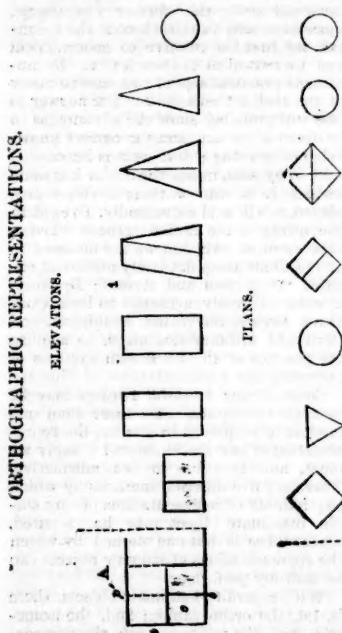
Some of our youthful readers may be inclined to inquire, Can more than one method be employed in drawing the representation of any single object? Reply we must, and that too in the affirmative. There are five different methods by which any number of representations of any single inanimate object may be executed, whilst there is but one method by which the representations of animate objects can be skilfully performed.

With regard to inanimate objects, there is, 1st, the orthographic; 2nd, the isometric; 3rd, the military; 4th, the perspective; and 5th, the artistic methods; any or

all of which may be employed in depicting such representations as will convey to the minds of others some peculiar information which all other signs will fail to do. In the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th systems, the representations are executed according to some predetermined law; and in the 5th, by an acquired habit: as such, the greater number of persons may be taught the first four systems with ease; whereas the latter branch of this art will in general be more easily acquired by those desirous of depicting such scenes as they feel pleasure in viewing, and of those characters which they delight to gaze on. Hence it is, that the latter branch of this art is the only one which can be effectively employed, in conveying to others correct representations of the appearances presented under certain circumstances, of all animate beings.

Having generally explained the utility of the various systems of drawing, we proceed to describe more in detail the advantages of each peculiar system.

First: It is by the orthographic representations of objects, that we can most readily communicate a knowledge of their forms and proportions; as an example we refer the reader to the accompanying woodcuts.



Let the lower row of figures (1'), repre-

sent the Plans of seven objects; and the upper row of figures (1), the Elevations of the same objects. By means of these plans and elevations, any person who has the least knowledge of the principles of this branch of art will be enabled, by comparing the upper and lower figures in each row, to determine the forms of the objects which they are intended to represent. We say the forms of the objects, for it must be understood, that we might prepare various materials, such as wood, clay, stone, metal, &c., so as to have the same form.

It is requisite to compare the elevations and plans of all proposed objects before these forms can be determined; for an example we request the reader's attention to the 3rd, 6th, and 7th figures of the plans (1'), when they will perceive that they each consist of a circle; and on comparing these with the corresponding figures of the elevation (1), they will find the third a rectangle; the 6th a triangle, and the 7th a circle. This comparison will be sufficient to induce the reader to ponder and reflect on the variety of figures combined as plans and elevations of the same objects: and they will further be anxious to inquire, By what principle it is, that the elevations vary in some instances from the plans? The simple answer must be, that they are the plans and elevations of three objects, contained under various forms; for the 3rd are the representations of an object under the form of a cylinder; the 6th of an object under the form of a cone; and the 7th of an object under the form of a sphere.

With regard to the 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 5th, these represent objects, under the forms of a cube, triangular prism, wedge, and square pyramid.

After having carefully compared these plans and elevations with any objects under corresponding forms, the reader will be prepared to inquire, By what rule have such plans and elevations been determined? That would lead us to remark, that it is merely our intention in this and following articles, to explain and illustrate the utility of the various methods of drawing; and afterwards to give reference to such simple works as are denoted in explaining the principles of each peculiar branch.

In the practice of the Orthographic system of drawing, it is requisite in all cases to execute one or more elevations, with one or more plans of every object, before their forms can be determined: and it is with pleasure that we now inform the reader, that by means of this branch of art, our surveyors, architects, and civil and military engineers, are enabled to draw such designs, by which they direct the numerous classes of arti-

zens to execute their peculiar parts, whilst engaged in making alterations or in constructing new elevations. This system of drawing serves as a medium whereby we can alone explain and illustrate the principles and practice of other systems; it is on this account that all who are desirous of engaging in the practice of isometric, military, and perspective projection, should devote some time in studying this, the key to three remaining systems, the utility of which we shall fully explain in another article. R.

ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

LECTURE ON THE GREEKS.

IF "the proper study of mankind be man," that study must be largely advanced by the intelligent labours of this society. On Friday there was a very full attendance, when a paper, 'On the Character and Habits of the Greeks,' by Mr St John, was read by Dr King. It furnished a variety of interesting facts, which supplied matter for some animated and learned speeches. A number of skulls were on the table, the examination of which went to prove that the Greeks were a mixed race. One gentleman, however, stated that at Candia, where he had been, he had seen multitudes of skulls, so many, that he might have carried away waggon loads of them, and these presented a great uniformity of character, and were for the most part very finely developed. The occasion of so many relics of mortality being exposed was this:—The Turks, when victorious over the Greeks, had assailed every churchyard, and caused the remains of the departed to be scattered in every direction. They were led to do this, having learned that the Greeks were in the habit of burying articles of value with their dead. The speaker had had some trouble in getting off a bag full of skulls, as the boatman was afraid of them, and was with some difficulty prevailed upon to allow them to be embarked in his boat.

It was shown by Mr St John that longevity was very common among the ancient Greeks. Plato, and many of the sages and sophists, attained great ages, ranging from 80 to 108. Socrates lived to be 70 years of age, and was likely to have reached 100 had he been permitted to live, for at the time of his death, he was as active as a man of 30. The females of Greece commonly marry very early, frequently when not more than 11 years of age. Inquiries were made as to the degree of maturity they reached at that period of life, the answer to which was, "They were in every respect children in mind as well as in body."

Other subjects were incidentally touched upon. One speaker had been in South

America, where he stated the men usually lived on beef, and nothing else. The average allowance per man was usually fifteen pounds per day. An individual, having obtained a situation, on being questioned as to his treatment, complained that "He was kept rather short, being only allowed twelve pounds of meat daily."—"Twelve pounds of meat daily!" the inquirer exclaimed with amazement; "and is not that sufficient?"—"No," replied the other, "I can eat a great deal more than that."

MR MACREADY AND THE STAGE.

MUCH perplexity has been created by Mr Macready's farewell address on closing the season, and withdrawing from the management of Drury Lane Theatre. He says—

"It has been currently reported, and generally believed, that the want of encouragement from the public, and the consequently low nightly receipts, are the causes of my resignation. I beg to contradict the assertion. By a reference to my accounts of Covent Garden and Drury Lane Theatres, I find that, even in this year of unprecedented depression and increased taxation, the average of our nightly receipts is only a trifle below that of my last Covent Garden season, which, with profit to the management, paid 7,000*l.* rent to the proprietors; and that it exceeds the average of my first Covent Garden season, which paid a rent of more than 5,500*l.* If not at present amounting to a remunerating return, such a result at such a time may, in my opinion, be confidently taken as an earnest of future and permanent success. It certainly has not discouraged me."

"Why withdraw, then?" is a question which it is natural to ask. We find no answer to it in the description given of the deplorable state of the theatre when he first took it. Mr Macready tells us—

"I found it—I may, without exaggeration, say, a poor and scanty collection of lumber. The entire female wardrobe would have been dearly valued at 40*l.* Not one scene fit to be placed on the stage, not even a rope in the whole building to work a scene!"

If this beggarly state of things is cured, and there is no want of encouragement on the part of the public, why should Mr Macready retire? If he find it necessary to do so, why are others expected to succeed? Mr Macready's meaning obviously is, that, after what he has done, he is afraid to risk more, though he has a strong opinion that further advances would eventually lead to a satisfactory result. We can understand this. A mind long harassed by anxiety, prefers to a prospect of future triumph, the solace of immediate repose. It gives us no surprise that such should be his feeling, and such his decision.

LAST MOMENTS OF REMARKABLE CHARACTERS.—No. IV.

THE CELEBRATED DR DODD.

SOME particulars connected with the melancholy exit from life of the unfortunate divine whose name appears above, have been communicated to us, which we believe have never appeared in print, at least in connexion, and which we think will be read with deep interest.

Dr Dodd was in his day extremely popular. He was the rage among the votaries of fashion. The patronage of the great was his ruin. He coveted to imitate what he was permitted to behold. The consequence was, he fell into difficulties, from which he attempted to extricate himself by seeking to prevail on the lady of the Lord Chancellor to give him advancement. This attempt failed, and threw discredit on the Doctor. His embarrassments continuing to increase, he committed that crime which law so severely punished—forgery; and for which the two Perreaus had been recently executed. It is not necessary to detail the circumstances of the case as proved on his trial. These are accessible to every one.

His sermons were ambitious in point of language, and delivered with studied grace. It is remarkable that he appeared on the same spot where another erring minister, hardly less unhappy, Dr Dillon, before his misfortunes, officiated. The late Mr Taylor gives the following account of the Doctor in the pulpit:—

"I once heard the unfortunate Doctor preach at the Magdalen hospital. Presuming upon his importance, he did not arrive till the service was over, and a clergyman had entered the pulpit and commenced the sermon. The clergyman, however, resigned his situation as soon as the Doctor appeared. His discourse was delivered with energy, but with something theatrical in his action and poetical in his language. Among other passages of a lofty description, I remember he said, that 'The man whose life is conducted according to the principles of the Christian religion will have the satisfaction of an approving conscience, and the glory of an admiring God.' Dodd published a volume of poems, some of which are in Dodsley's collection. His sermons have a tincture of poetry in the language. I heard him a second time in Charlotte Chapel, Pimlico, and his discourse made the same impression."

Of his apprehension he says—

"Dr Dodd, on the day when he was taken into custody, had engaged to dine with the late Chevalier Ruspini, in Pall-mall. He had arrived some time before the hour appointed, and soon after two persons called and inquired for him, and when he went to them he was informed

that they had come to secure him on a criminal charge. The Doctor apologised to the Chevalier for the necessity of leaving him so abruptly, and desired that he would not wait dinner for him. Soon after dinner a friend of the Chevalier called, and said he had just left the city, and informed the company that Dr Dodd had been committed to prison on a charge of forgery."

On the same authority we learn that when first taken he made very light of the business. Even after the matter had assumed a most serious shape his spirits were singularly buoyant. The same writer says—

"Mr Woodfall told me, that after Dr Dodd had been tried and convicted, but not ordered for execution, he sent to request Mr Woodfall would visit him in Newgate. Mr Woodfall, who was always ready at the call of distress, naturally supposed the Doctor wished to consult him on his situation, or to desire that he would insert some article in his favour in the 'Morning Chronicle.' On entering the place of confinement, Mr Woodfall began to condole with him on his unfortunate situation. The Doctor immediately interrupted him, and said that he wished to see him on quite a different subject. He then told Mr Woodfall, that, knowing his judgment on dramatic matters, he was anxious to have his opinion of a comedy which he had written, and if he approved of it, to request his interest with the managers to bring it on the stage. Mr Woodfall was not only surprised, but shocked to find the Doctor so insensible to his situation, and the more so, because, whenever he attempted to offer consolation, the Doctor as often said, 'Oh, they will not hang me!' while, to aggravate Mr Woodfall's feelings, he had been informed by Mr Akerman, the keeper of Newgate, before his interview with the Doctor, that the order for his execution had actually reached the prison."

Great efforts were made to obtain his pardon, or a commutation of his punishment. The public mind was greatly moved in his favour. While his fate was still undecided the following lines appeared in the 'London Chronicle' of the 25th of February, 1777. They were written by him, and, it will be seen, acknowledged much kindness to have been extended to him, even in his then melancholy circumstances:—

"WRITTEN BY AN UNHAPPY PRISONER.

"Amidst confinement's miserable gloom,
"Midst the lone horrors of this wretched room,
"What comforts, gracious Heaven, dost thou bestow,
"To soothe my sorrows and console my woe!
"A wife, beyond the first of womankind,
"Tender, attached, and even to death resign'd,
"Dear youthful friends, in life's fragrant hour,
"As children anxious to meet each power:
"Men skilled in wisdom's most auspicious lore,
"Solicitous to aid, to save—restore."

Lawyers and counsellors, without a fee,
 Studious to guide, direct, and set me free,
 Nay, from the men I falsely deem'd my foes,
 The ready offer of all service flows ;
 While Gratitude, in guise unknown, draws nigh,
 Says, 'I was kind, and tenders her supply.
 Above the rest, my keepers, used to grief,
 With sympathetic pity give relief ;
 Treat as a guest the sufferer they revere,
 And make it even tranquil to be here !
 Great God of mercy, if, amidst such woes,
 A stream of such peculiar comfort flows,
 Flows full, flows only from thy care divine,
 May I not humbly—firmly, Lord, resign,
 And trust the issue to thy care alone ?
 Yes, Lord, I trust : 'O, may thy will be done !'
 "Wood street Compter, February 16."

While still he continued to move in the gay world, before the fatal discovery had been made which brought him to the scaffold, his mind was from time to time greatly disturbed. In a paper published shortly after his execution the following remarkable anecdote appeared :—

"A clergyman who had visited Dr Dodd during his confinement in Newgate, took occasion on Sunday last to mention the following very extraordinary circumstance, and at the same time authenticated it by assuring his audience that it was communicated to him by the unfortunate divine a short time before he suffered.

"Some few days preceding the apprehending of the Doctor, he, by mere accident, went into a church. The minister soon after gave out the following as his text, from Deuteronomy xxviii, 66, 67 :—
 'And thy life shall hang in doubt before thee, and thou shalt fear day and night, and shall have none assurance of thy life.

"In the morning thou shalt say, would to God it were even ; and at even thou shalt say, would to God it were morning, for the fear of thine heart wherewith thou shalt fear, and for the sight of thine eyes which thou shalt see.' Dr Dodd declared he was so struck at the time that he expected he should soon be in custody."

A point of law had been reserved for the consideration of the Judges. The 'London Chronicle' of May the 15th, 1777, thus reports the scene which occurred when their decision was given :—

"Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, Dr Dodd was brought to the bar of the Old Bailey, when Judge Aston acquainted him from a paper which his Lordship held in his hand, that the Judges had met and considered of his case ; when it appeared to their Lordships that, from a full and impartial discussion of the matter, and particularly of the evidence produced against him, that he had been legally and formally tried, and that the evidence of Robinson was duly competent. His Lordship then told the Doctor that he gave him this early notice, in order that he might prepare himself for his approaching sentence. The Doctor appeared greatly afflicted ; he spoke a few words, the sum of which was,

'That he perfectly relied and acquiesced in the wisdom and integrity of their Lordships.' He wiped his eyes and withdrew. On going out of the dock he fainted and fell on the floor. He was taken up and carried out of court, to all appearance senseless, but for the groans which too sensibly spoke him alive to the bitterest feelings. A medical gentleman in the Strand was sent for, who stayed with him till he was tolerably recovered ; and as his spirits and strength returned, his mind became much more composed, and he seemed to submit to his miserable fate."

He appears to have constantly lived in great harmony with his wife. A writer in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' says—
 "There was a most sincere and affectionate bond of union between these unfortunate people. My eyes beheld their last parting. May they never behold such another indescribable scene of woe, and may their souls meet where no separation can part them."

The following particulars appeared in the 'London Chronicle,' June 1, 1777 :—

"It is affirmed that a certain disconsolate woman threw herself on her knees last Thursday to Mr —, and offered a thousand pounds as the purchase of her husband's release.

"After the death warrant came down, Dr Dodd wrote a letter to his wife every evening, though she had never failed visiting him in the day.

"No hope of obtaining a mitigation now remained, and the Doctor appears in prison to have recovered some degree of tranquillity.

"The evening preceding his execution he wrote letters to his friends till twelve o'clock. He then went to bed, rested quietly till four, dozed again till six ; at that hour he rose, came down stairs, drank a glass of water, and afterwards, with great composure, received the communion. When he left Newgate on the fatal day, he took leave of Mr Akerman, with a profession of the utmost gratitude for the many favours that had been shown to him.

"He denied all knowledge of any plot for enabling him to escape.

"In the coach, going to Tyburn, he sat for ten or fifteen minutes, at different periods with his eyes shut in inward meditation, and at intervals desired Mr Vilette to read several prayers which he thought applicable to his unhappy situation. He once said he thought it was very hard mankind were not more merciful to each other, and that God Almighty did not ordain one man to destroy his fellow being. But he added, he was sure the Supreme Being had more mercy for us than we had for each other, otherwise we should be miserable indeed. Another time, after sitting silent some time, he said, 'Why should my weak

fleshy heart repine at death, my sufferings are nothing in comparison to Him whom I believe suffered for the sins of man, whom I believe suffered for us all, and in Him I rest my salvation."

Taylor saw the procession as it advanced to the scene of expiation. He says of the appearance and demeanor of the sufferer: "It was lamentable to remark the difference between his former deportment in the streets and his appearance in the coach the last time I saw him, when he was going to suffer the sentence of the law. In the street, he walked with his head erect and with a lofty gait, like a man conscious of his own importance, and perhaps of the dignity of his sacred calling. In the coach he had sunk down with his head to the side, his face pale, while his features seemed to be expanded: his eyes were closed, and he appeared a wretched spectacle of despair. The crowd of people in Holborn, where I saw him pass, was immense, and a deep sense of pity seemed to be the universal feeling. I was young and adventurous, or I should not have trusted myself in so vast a multitude; sympathy had repressed every tendency towards disorder, even in so varied and numerous a mass of people."

The subjoined account of the last awful proceedings appeared in the 'Morning Chronicle' of June 28, 1777:—

"Yesterday were executed at Tyburn, William Dodd, LL.D., convicted of forgery, and Joseph Harris for highway robbery. At nine o'clock in the morning Mr Sheriff Thomas, attended by the Under-Sheriff, the City Marshal, and a number of peace officers, arrived at Newgate, and soon after the unfortunate divine and the other wretched convict appeared at the gate; the former was put into a mourning coach which was provided by his friends for the melancholy occasion, and the latter was conveyed in a cart. There were three clergymen went in a coach with Dr Dodd; and Harris's father attended him. About half-past ten o'clock they arrived at the fatal tree, and the reverend convict ascended the cart, which was drawn under the gallows; and after conversing and praying for some time with the clergymen, he took an affectionate leave of them, and was, with his fellow sufferer, launched into eternity.

"Dr Dodd's body was conveyed from Tyburn immediately after the execution was over, to an undertaker's in Goodge street, where it now remains.

"Nothing can have been more humane and noble than the conduct of Mr Akerman to his late prisoner, Dr Dodd, during the whole time of his confinement in Newgate. The unhappy man was never once ironed; he had a spacious room allotted to him, and was treated rather as a lodger than a prisoner. The Doctor spoke of

Mr Akerman's kindness to all who visited him, in a strain of exalted gratitude."

On his way to Tyburn, the same paper states, "As the coach in which the unfortunate divine was, approached the end of Plumtree street, Broad street, St Giles's, leading to Great Charlotte street, the unhappy passenger appeared greatly distressed, but presently recovered his composure."

"Soon after the unfortunate Dr Dodd got into the coach at Newgate, he looked out on the multitude, saying, 'God bless ye all,' which words were uttered with so moving and unaffected an emphasis as to draw tears, apparently, from eyes unused to weep; men, women, and children, of all ranks, were observed to weep."

The 'Morning Post' of the same date gives the following more detailed particulars:—

"After spending some hours in acts of devotion, and receiving the holy sacrament at the hands of the ordinary in Newgate, about half an hour after nine the Doctor got into a mourning coach prepared for his reception, attended by his friend the Rev. Mr Dobie, of the Magdalen, and the Rev. Mr Vilette, the ordinary, and a sheriff's officer, in the same coach; Mr Sheriff Thomas in his own coach, the two under-sheriffs, city marshals, and an incredible number of inferior peace officers. About half an hour after ten the sad procession arrived at the fatal tree, when the cart, covered with black baize, in which Harris rode, was drawn under the gallows, and the executioner put the halter round his neck, which being done, he made a signal for the coach to be drawn up, which, during the above-mentioned ceremony, had waited near the turnpike. The divine now quitting the coach, ascended the cart with his arms tied, dressed in a full suit of black and a full-bottomed wig, over which he wore a flapped hat. Here he joined his two spiritual friends for some time in the most fervent devotion; after which he took his unhappy brother convict, Joseph Harris, by the hand, and exhorted him to rely on the merits of his Redeemer, who suffered for all mankind, for support in this hour of trial and extreme adversity. Here again they all joined in prayers selected for the mournful occasion, after which Dr Dodd took a paper from his pocket and gave it to the ordinary, desiring it might be read to the people, or published in the public prints as his last words; but the latter being deemed the most prudent method, it was not read. Having taken an affectionate leave of the two clergymen and his brother malefactor, he drew a nightcap from his pocket, which he endeavoured to put on his head, but the cap being rather too small, he was obliged to have the assistance of the executioner.

When this was done he pulled it over his eyes, and the cart being instantly drawn from under them, they were launched into eternity.

"The behaviour of the divine, in his last moments, was penitent, manly, and resigned; the populace seemed universally affected at his fate, and even Jack Ketch himself shed tears.

"When the hangman had prepared everything for the last stage of the melancholy business at Tyburn, he whispered the unfortunate divine 'that he was going to drive the cart away, and desired that he would not be suddenly alarmed.' The dying convict turned round and thanked him for the caution, desiring him at the same time to do his duty."

A correspondent of the 'Public Ledger' of the same date gives a remarkable account of the performance of an old ceremony in the course of the progress to Tyburn, which has of late years been wholly discontinued. "When," says he, "the cart stopped at St Sepulchre's church, Harris fainted away, and the executioner called to some persons at an opposite house to send some water, which they did, and Harris drank some of it; the bellman then did his office, but Harris was not capable of attending to the solemn invocation; the cart went forward, and the coach took its stand. When the bellman came to the conclusion, 'Lord have mercy upon you. Christ have mercy upon you. Lord have

mercy upon you,' the Doctor wrung his hands with the most sensible emotions of spirit. The awful procession then went on without interruption."

The following particulars appeared in other prints:—

"Just before Dr Dodd was turned off he desired Mr Vilette to give Jack Ketch a guinea and his man five shillings, after which he asked Mr Leapingwell, the sheriff's officer who attended him, if any other compliment was necessary. The latter replied, no.

"The executioner then said, 'Sir, I am obliged to do my duty, and I hope you will forgive me,' to which the Doctor replied, 'God bless you.'

"Whilst Dr Dodd was placing the cap over his eyes he particularly requested that his legs might not be pulled, which is usual, to put the unfortunate malefactor sooner out of their misery."

Another clergyman, James Hackman, who subsequently suffered at the same place, was present at Dr Dodd's execution. He mentions the circumstance in one of his letters, which were afterwards published, as having about it something mournfully ludicrous. The difficulty was got over by taking off the sufferer's wig. "Every guinea," says Hackman, "in my pocket, would I have given that the unhappy man should not have worn a wig, or that, wearing one, the cap should have been sufficiently large to go over it."



Arms. Ar. a cross, potent, sa., within a bordure, ar., charged with eight escallops, of the field. *Crest.* A dexter arm, embowed in armour, ppr., charged with an escallop, or, encircled above the wrist by a wreath of laurel, veut, holding in the gauntlet a dagger, ppr., hilt and pommel, gold. *Supporters.* Two eagles, ppr., collared, or, pendant therefrom an escutcheon, ar., charged with a cross, as in the arms. *Motto.* "Ultra pergere." "To proceed further."

THE NOBLE HOUSE OF LYNDEHURST.

THE commanding influence of talent and extraordinary power of application to business, have placed the wearer of this title among the Peers of England. John Singleton Copley, P.C., F.R.S. and D.C.L., is son of John Singleton Copley, Esq., R.A. He was an eminent artist. His fine picture of the 'Death of the great Lord Chatham,' in that high assembly over which his son was destined more than once to preside, gave him

no common fame. The younger Copley, as a lawyer, gained a high reputation. He spoke with great eloquence and effect in defence of Watson and others, who were tried for treason in 1817. A few months afterwards he was called upon to prosecute Jeremiah Brandreth, alias "The Nottingham Captain," and his associates, for the same crime. In both cases he was successful. Watson, Thistlewood, and their companions were acquitted; Brandreth, Ludlow, and their unfortunate followers, were found guilty, and three of

the culprits were hanged and beheaded in the town of Derby. He subsequently became Solicitor-General, Attorney-General, and Master of the Rolls. In 1827, on the retirement of Lord Eldon, he was raised to the woolsack, and to the peerage, by patent bearing date April 27, 1827. In 1830 his lordship resigned the great seal, and in the following year he became Chief Baron of the Exchequer. The effect produced by his lordship's commanding talents was here not a little striking. His court was crowded with suitors, while the other judges were comparatively deserted. This situation he gave up in 1834, to become Lord Chancellor a second time. The administration of Sir Robert Peel being soon at an end, he again quitted the woolsack, but returned to it when the Right Honourable Baronet was recalled to power, and at present continues Lord High Chancellor of England. His lordship was born May 21st, 1772, and married, in 1819, Sarah Geray, daughter of Charles Brunston, Esq., and widow of Lieut.-Colonel Charles Thomas, of the 1st Foot Guards, who fell at Waterloo. She died January 15, 1834. He was again married August 5th, 1837, to Georgiana, daughter of Lewis Goldsmith, Esq. His lordship had three daughters by his first, and one by his second lady.

THREE STAGES OF WOMAN'S LOVE.

(For the Mirror.)

THERE is a love in early life
Which shuns parade and worldly strife,
And seeks, condemned the princely dome,
In humble cot, a happy home.
More gorgeous than the pomp of kings,
The coral and the pearl it brings,
And all the glory of the skin,
In living diamonds—beaming eyes.
The rose's bloom it yields to view,
And lends its fragrance with its hue;
The gladdening smile, the balmy kiss,
With looks of fondness, thoughts of bliss,
Feelings that scarce know worldly leaven,
And dreams of ecstasy and heaven,
Life's dull anxieties above:
Such, such is woman's early love!

There is a love of elder growth,
Less dazling than the love of youth,
Where gentle looks and anxious care
Aspire, the husband's toil to share;
Which seeks its solace and employ,
Providing for her children joy;
Which owns no happiness complete
Till they are healthy, clean, and neat;
Which strives to spare the humble store,
And make that little something more;
Love, which, the frugal table spread,
A blessing breathes on daily bread;
Which, scorning finery and pride,
Exults in comforts self-denied,
And teaches man 'tis vain to roam
For pleasure to compare with home:
This calms, as that the heart could move;
And this is woman's noon-day love.

There is love in a later stage,
When pain and sickness grow on age,
When he, so active once, and gay,
Perceives approach his closing day;
When failing strength and tottering limb,
And sunken cheek and eye grow dim,
And faltering voice and visage wan,
Have to a spectre changed the man;
Then, love, by the fond wife possessed,
Too vast, too grand, to be expressed,
Delights assiduously to ply,
And soothes with tender sympathy;
Consoles the mourner for the past,
And fondly soothes him to the last.
This love, in hours the most forlorn,
Surpasses that of youth's bright morn;
Different from that which marked life's
prime,
Though not so brilliant, more sublime;
This love, from heaven derived its birth,
Confesses no alloy of earth;
It lifts the sufferer from his woe,
Above the care of things below,
And points to brighter scenes above:
And this is woman's final love! L.

Science.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The following communications were read:—Mr Austen read a note, explanatory of some points in his paper, 'On the various Subdivisions of the Cretaceous Series.'—Observations on Part of the Section of the Lower Greensand at Atherfield, in the Isle of Wight; by Dr Felton.—The object of this paper was to show that the beds referred by Mr Austen to the Neocomien, are the lowest beds of the lower greensand, and that their equivalent exists at Atherfield, in the Isle of Wight, where the junction of the greensand and Wealden had formerly been concealed when Dr Felton published his account of the sub-cretaceous formations, but was now exposed, showing the unexamined space to be under three feet,—much less than was supposed; and that the stratum occupying that space is of the same geological character, and contains many of the same marine fossils as the stone immediately above it. The beds exposed by the Atherfield section are, in ascending order:—1st. Weald clay, towards the junction containing oysters and spiral univalves, mingled with fresh-water shells. 2nd. An alternation of sand with portions of clay, separated by lighter coloured greenish matter for six or eight inches, forming the junction. 3rd. Sandy greenish clay, of a muddy aspect, forming a bed generally about two and a half feet thick, containing fossils, some of which, including *Perna Mellei*, are species lately described as Neocomien by M. Leymerie, and others, such as *Pecten 5-costatus*, range through the lowest portions of the greensand up to the highest sub-cretaceous strata. 4th. Sub-ferruginous rock, which, in 1826, was the lowest visible member of the green-

sand. It contains numerous fossils, including some of those new to Britain, lately detected in Surrey by Mr Austen, accompanied by others having a considerable upward range. 5. Fuller's earth, not less than thirty feet thick, and containing fossils. The author then describes certain fossiliferous ranges, principally of concretions, containing more or less calcareous matter, found throughout the space between Atherfield and Black Gang Chine, and notices the correspondence of the association of species in these with that observable at Hythe, near the top of the middle division of the lower greensand; on the shore east of Shanklin Chine in the Isle of Wight, and at Parham Park in Surrey. He also remarks the correspondence of the Atherfield section with others near Redhill, near the South-eastern Railroad, in Surrey, at Pulborough in Western Sussex, at Hythe, and at Sandown Bay in the Isle of Wight. Dr Felton concludes by observing, that since he has shown that the stratum which contains the fossils enumerated by Mr Austen belongs to the lower part of the greensand, it is obvious that if these fossils are characteristic of the *Terrein Neocomien*, the deposit itself, which has received that name, as well as its various equivalents upon the Continent, must be geologically the same; and that the hypothesis, which supposes the Neocomien contemporary with the Wealden, can no longer be sustained. At the same time he does not deny the probability of the existence of a marine equivalent of the Wealden.

Geographical Society. — It was announced that the Geographical Society of Paris had awarded their large gold medal to Capt. J. Ross, for his discoveries at the South Pole.

Reviews.

The Rhone, the Darro, and the Guadalquivir; a Summer Ramble in 1842. By Mrs Romer.

TRAVELLERS who do not journey a vast distance from home are rather too much disposed to conceive everything wonderful which they themselves have not previously seen. With them any insignificant occurrence is an important incident, and each object requires particular description. The liquid state and greenish cast of the ocean, can afford them surprise, which they expect their readers will share. Mrs Romer is not exactly one of these, but she gives us accounts of many things which few can have occasion to read of in her volumes; and whatever affects her personal convenience, she considers must of necessity be deemed vastly important to the world at large. Some of her pages,

however, are written with much agreeable vivacity, and several of her descriptions are pleasing. One we copy:—

"Seen from afar, Tetuan really looks beautiful, from its advantageous position and the dazzling whiteness of the whole mass of buildings, which is rendered still more conspicuous by the deep verdure of the mountains that form its background; but on reaching the town, all the *prestige* of its beauty vanishes! The houses have the most gloomy appearance; nothing but whitewashed walls are to be seen, with no windows looking outwards, their place being supplied by little apertures like holes to peep through. The streets are exceedingly narrow; and the houses are only two stories high, with flat-terraced roofs, upon which the inhabitants take the air in the evening. After passing through innumerable dark and winding lanes abominably paved, and too narrow for two horses to proceed abreast, we arrived at the Jewish quarter, which is quite distinct from the Moorish part of the town, and where the greatest industry and bustle appeared to prevail; for in the Barbary states, as throughout the Levant, commerce and business are in a great measure monopolized by the thrifty sons of Israel. The shops of these merchants and artisans are miserable little *échoppes* open to the street, but having neither windows nor doors, and not large enough to contain the vender and his customers; the latter, therefore, remain standing in the street, bargaining over the shopboard with the crafty dealer. The merchandize is never exposed to view in these shops, and we could only guess at the various trades of their owners by seeing them employed in the manufacture of their goods in these miserable holes, which serve them for workshop and warehouse. At last our leader made a halt at a little door in a long white wall, which formed one side of a particularly crooked lane; and we descended from our horses on being informed that this was the entrance to the habitation of Solomon Nahon, the Jew, to whose house all European travellers visiting Tetuan repair. The outward appearance boded nothing very favourable to the dwelling; but the moment we passed through the narrow inhospitable-looking gates, all our misgivings were converted into most agreeable surprise, for we found ourselves in one of those pretty and exquisitely clean Moorish habitations of which the Mahometan remains at Granada had given us so correct an idea. A patio, or court paved with different coloured glazed tiles, is surrounded with two tiers of galleries within which are cool-looking chambers, receiving their light through the horse-shoe arches that look into the court; and every part of the building is as clean and fresh as though it had just been newly painted and whitewashed. In the centre of the court stood a group of very pretty young women (the wife and sisters of Solomon Nahon), who, in the manner of the *Servantes* of the East, stepped forward and kissed me as I crossed the threshold. As I had been told that the costume of the women of Tetuan is a remnant of the fashions bequeathed to them by the haughty Moors of Spain when they took

refuge upon these shores, I was very curious in examining the toilette of my pretty hostesses, some parts of which struck me as being very elegant. The mistress of the house wore a kaftan of green cloth lined with crimson and edged with gold twist, so fashioned as to display the sleeves and bosom of her chemise, which were tastefully embroidered in coloured silk and gold; the body was also enriched with a sort of stomacher of velvet, worked with gold thread and coloured foil, which produced a very rich effect. A striped silk scarf was tied round her waist: neither drawers nor stockings were worn by her; and her pretty little bare feet were slipped into scarlet morocco slippers edged with gold twist, and having heels as high as those which rendered our great grandmothers *si grande-ment ridicules*. Her coiffure was the most complicated part of her dress, being composed of two handkerchiefs, one crimson, the other yellow, put on not exactly like a turban, nor even like a fillet, but something between the two; and descending so low upon the forehead as merely to show a little of the parted hair, which was disposed in shining braids close to the eyebrows. This head-dress was enriched with velvet ornaments, embroidered in foil and gold, like those affixed to her corsage. The dresses of the other women of the family only differed in colour from the one I have described, with the exception of the younger sister of our hostess; who, being unmarried, wore her head uncovered, and her hair parted down the middle and hanging over her shoulders, braided into twenty or thirty small tresses. But the personal beauty of these fair Jewesses appeared to us much more admirable than their costume; and, strange to say, it is a description of beauty quite distinct from the Jewish type. Nahon's wife has fine dark hazel eyes, with a complexion of the clearest red and white, and neither the full lips nor peculiar nostrils of her people, but something of what the Italians so expressively term *simpatia* in her blooming face; but her less brilliant-looking sister, with her fairer cheeks, soft blue eyes, dark eyelashes, and light brown hair, attracted the gentlemen's admiration in a superior degree."

Orion. An Epic Poem, in Three Books.

By R. H. Horne. Price One Farthing.

WE are not in the secret of the author, and do not know what object he has in view by offering an epic poem, in three cantos, or books, for a farthing. Profit is out of the question, as whatever the excellences or demerits of the writer, he cannot sell 140 small octavo pages at such a price without loss. For fame, we think the speculation not a very good one. Remembering that what is offered too freely, is generally under valued, it is our opinion even its low price will not ensure it many admiring readers. If we are not particularly struck with its beauties, glancing at it hastily, as we have done, it is but fair to say its defects are not greater than those of many performances whose authors have

seemed to think the mantle of Milton had fallen on them. One passage, as a specimen, we transcribe for the reader to meditate upon, and solve as he may this literary or book-selling or book-sacrificing enigma. The scene between *Æneas* and his mother in the '*Æneid*,' the author seems to have had in his mind while writing it:—

"'Goddess!' the Giant answered, 'I am sprung
From the great Trident-bearer, who sustains
And rocks the floating earth, and from the
nymph—

A huntress joying in the dreamy woods—
Euryale. Little I use to speak,
Save to my kindred giants, who in caves
Amid yon forest dwell, beyond the rocks,
Or to my Cyclop friends; nor know I what
words

Best suit a Goddess' ear. I and the winds
Do better hold our colloquies, when shadows,
After long hunting, vanish from my sight
Into some field of gloom. I am called Orion,—
And for the sports I have so often marred,
'Twas for my own I did it, but without
A thought of whose the Nymphs, or least
design

Of evil. Wherefore, Artemis, pardon me;
Or if again thou'dst bend thy bow, first let
me

To great Poseidon offer up a prayer,
That his divine waves with absorbing arms
May take my body rather than dull earth.'"

LYING-IN HOSPITAL IN AUSTRIA.

A RECENTLY published work on Austria describes the lying-in hospital there established. The poor are admitted gratis—the rich on paying certain stipulated sums, according to the accommodation they require. There are three grades for the use of young ladies. No strangers are admitted on any pretext, so that this retreat is most desirable for those who covet secrecy. It is added, "besides this, the localities of this part are so arranged as to secure those residing therein from the gaze of the curious. The principle of secrecy is imposed as one of the strictest duties on all those in any way engaged in the institution. Should a female desert her family and take shelter here, the vigilance of the police or the inquiries of her friends may trace her to the door of the *Gebüranstalt*, but no farther. Here the executive enters not; such is the law, that not only is a father or a husband denied an entrance, but he cannot, as has been already observed, receive from the records of the hospital, or any one connected therewith, any testimony of her reception or delivery. Indeed, in many instances, and in almost all the cases occurring among the first or highest class, such evidence could not possibly be obtained, as a female may enter, accomplish her delivery, and depart from the hospital without her name being known or even her face seen by the physician or any of the attendants! The en-

trance into these paying wards is not the same as that leading into the general hospital, but by a private way, ending in a small *cul-de-sac*; and as it is forbidden to have any windows looking into this lane, persons approaching that way are perfectly secure from observation. At the end of this *cul-de-sac* there is one small door, with a bell attached to it, a porter remains at the entrance day and night, and conducts the persons requiring admission to whatever apartment or division they require or their means afford. Persons are allowed to appear masked, veiled, or otherwise disguised—they may enter at any time previous to their delivery, and remain as long as they wish; they may carry their infants away with them or send them to the foundling-hospital through the medical attendant. The name and address of persons admitted into this division are not required, but each female must write her name and residence upon a billet, which she seals, and on the back of which the physician inscribes the number of the room and bed she occupies. This ticket is then placed in a small locked-up cabinet beside her bed, and at her departure it is returned to her unopened; its object being, that in case of her death, the institution may inform her friends, or be able to produce this testimony of her decease on the demand of her relations or the police."

An establishment like this, "we calculate," as brother Jonathan would say, might be found by some people vastly convenient in London.

ENGLISH LITERARY CHARACTERS.

LADY BLESSINGTON is the widow of an earl, with an allowance of 4,000*l.* a year, and, though she receives no ladies, she is visited by a circle of men of rank and political eminence, who would, probably, know little of her as simply the authoress of the works that bear her name. Lady Stepney and Lady Charlotte Bury are also women of rank, and the former gives very fine parties, that certainly would not be drawn together by her mere literary fame over a cup of tea at the east end. Mr Bulwer comes of a very aristocratic family, is a member of parliament, and has 1,200*l.* a year for his private fortune, besides being an elegant of the first water. D'Israeli has married a very rich and very fashionable widow, and, in his beautiful mansion in Park lane, cares very little for any consequence given to him as the author of 'Vivian Grey.' Lady Chatterton's position is rather damaged than bettered by her weak-tea scribblings; and the Hon. John Wilson Croker is a political whipper-in, and inherits some of the tainted gold of his friend, the dissolute Marquis of Hert-

ford. Lady Morgan's husband was knighted in a frolic by the lord-lieutenant of Ireland, though we are not sure that Sir Charles does not diminish somewhat the lustre of her very brilliant ladyship. Lady Emeline Stuart Wortley's productions are the pungent mortification of her titled husband, and the naval authors find in literature, as a social influence, neither an advantage nor a detriment. Christopher North is a professor of moral philosophy, and Lockhart married the daughter of Walter Scott, and these are circumstances to which they owe some of the advantages to their position. These are the most of those among the literary notabilities whose standing in society is mainly based on other than literary foundations. But there is a large class merely distinguished as literary men, whose social consequence is, in all its bearings, little understood in this country; Thomas Moore, Mr Wordsworth, Mr Proctor (Barry Cornwall), Thomas Hood, Mr Ainsworth, and some others, are frequently guests at the tables of the nobility and aristocratic gentry of England. But, at these same tables, Mrs Moore, Mrs Wordsworth, Mrs Proctor, Mrs Hood, and Mrs Ainsworth are never seen and seldom asked for or thought of. The author and his wife are not one in the code of fashion; but this humiliating distinction, which at the first blast seems, as Dogberry says, "very tolerable and not to be endured," is, upon reflection, so much a convenience to authors, that it is doubtful whether the habit of inviting them singly did not grow from their own suggestion and practice.—*Brother Jonathan, edited by N. P. Willis.*

BAD EFFECTS OF GOOD LIVING.

Sir John Smythe when in the Tower, having greatly offended Lord Burghley, wrote a very penitential letter. In this the evil effects of good living are strikingly pictured, as they are said to have been felt by a man accustomed to simple fare.

"My use and custome of dyett of many yeares well knowne to manye of good calling (that are acquainted with the same) hath bene, eyther not to suppe but with bread, or with bread and reysins, or with bread and honye alone, or else at the most with two sodden or potched eggs, and that to avoide the great wyndyness and payne of stomacke that I have been these many yeares visited withall the night and day after that I have broken my dyett by eatinge any litle quantitie of flesh or fische; which after my cominge to Colchester upon Friday the 11th of this moneth in the afternoone ridinge into a feild wher all S^r Thomas Lucase his bande was at trayninge, I, after that Mr Thomas Seymor and I had beholden the manner of the trayning of the bande, did invite M^r Seymor and myself to suppe with S^r Thomas Lucase, intendinge the next day which was

saturday the twelfth of this month (in the afternoon), after that wee had seen Sr Thomas Lucasse his bande brought into forme (by his owne promyse and the promyse of Capteine Reynes), to have rydden the same night to Ipswich to have made merrie, and partly to have spoken with one Mr Layne concerninge a matter betweene one Mr Peninge of Suffolk and mee, that hee before had been of cownsell withall. But now beehould how God (through my great and infinite sinnes and lacke of followinge his grace) did visitte mee the same night; for Mr Seymor and I suppinge with Sr Thomas Lucasse and my Ladye, I did thoroughly much talke and discoure of matters of armes, so forgett myself as that I did eate a very great meale both of fish and flesh, allured thereunto through the greatnes of the fare, whereof ensued unto me the same night a wonderfull payne in my stomacke, which would not suffer mee to take any rest, whereupon rysinge in the morninge very tymely, I sought to redresse and reforme the same my distemperature and payne of stomacke, by drynckinge of wyne, and wyne upon wyne, and after goinge to dinner and eatinge oysters (largely) and other meate, and drynckinge wyne dyvers tymes to digest and comforte my stomacke, did set my head and stomacke in such a heate, as that after I had dynd, rydinge in the syre into a feild some half myle from Colchester, wher ther were some fower score or a hundreth at the most Pikeirs and Archers (all the harquebusiers and musketteirs and other weapons of the said band beinge with Sr Thomas Lucasse in another feild beyonde out of my sight) I through the distemperature that was then in my stomacke and head, and upon the malice and mislikinge that I bare unto your Lordship for the causes aforesaid, did use such drunken, franticke, and disordered speeches as I did acknowledge unto your Lordship in your chamber upon Monday the fourteenth of this present at night, which speeches with others."—*Letters of Eminent Literary Characters.*

The Gauthier.

Profitable Nature of Larch Trees.—The late Duke of Atholl planted, in the last year of his life, 6,500 Scotch acres of mountain ground solely with larch, which in seventy-two years from the time of planting will be a forest of timber fit for the building of the largest class of ships in her Majesty's navy. It will have been thinned out to about four hundred trees per acre. Each tree will contain at the least fifty cubic feet, or one load of timber, which at the low price of one shilling per cubic foot, only half its present value, will give a sum of 6,500,000*l.* sterling. Besides this, there will have been a return of 7*l.* per acre from the thinnings; the land on which the larch is planted is not worth above 9*d.* or 1*s.* per acre.

Anecdote of Hume.—The historian was once called on to display his talents at a fancy ball, and to represent a Sultan on a sofa, betwixt two slaves, who were the prettiest and most vivacious of Parisians. The two slaves were ready at repartee, but the utter simplicity of the Sultan displayed a blockishness which blunted all edge, for he only gave a sign of life by repeating the same awkward gesture, and the same ridiculous exclamation, without end. One of the fair slaves soon discovered the unchangeable nature of the forlorn philosopher, impatiently exclaiming, "Never was there such a calf of a man!"

Respectable Agents.—An advertisement has appeared several times for "Respectable Agents." The answers to those who have made inquiries consist of a series of small bills, like these given away by quack doctors. They speak of a magnificent plan to supply "work for the million," by the operations of a society which will furnish a voluntary revenue of at least one million sterling to the state, and a free-gift or "gratitude-offering" of probably 200,000*l.* presented also annually to her Majesty and her Royal consort, for putting it in the power of millions of people to maintain themselves and families. The agents, who are all to have princely incomes, will be expected to exert themselves, in the best possible manner, in procuring signatures to "petitions" to the Queen, Lords, and Commons; and while giving their services to the advertiser, they are to advance cash to carry on the scheme, of which, till they do so advance cash, they are to know little or nothing. This may be a very judicious and honourable affair, but it looks like a stupid attempt to swindle.

Milk and Meat.—One of the most striking pictures in and near Buenos Ayres is the young gaucho who brings milk. The milk is carried in six or eight large earthen bottles which hang on each side of the saddle. There is seldom room for the boy's legs, and he therefore generally turns his feet up behind him on the saddle, and sits like a frog. One meets these boys in squads of four or five, and the manner in which they gallop in their red cloth caps, with their scarlet ponchos flying behind them, has a singular appearance. The butchers' shops are covered carts, which are not very agreeable objects. The beef, mangled in a most shocking manner, is swinging about; and I have constantly seen a large piece tied by a strip of hide to the tail of the cart, and dragged along the ground, with a dog trying to tear it.—*Sir Francis Head.*

The Wall of Gog and Magog.—The books of the Arabians abound with extravagant fictions about the giants Gog and Magog. These they call *Jajouge* and *Majjougé*; and they call the land of Tartary

by their names. The Caucasian wall, said to be built by Alexander the Great (though probably built at an earlier period), from the Caspian to the Black Sea, in order to cover the frontiers of his dominions, and to prevent the incursions of the Scythians, is called by the Orientals the wall of Gog and Magog. This wall (some few fragments of which still remain) they pretend to have been built with all sorts of metals.

Italy.—The 'Angsburg Gazette' quotes a letter from Rome, stating that swarms of grasshoppers had suddenly made their appearance in the country adjoining Palo, and on the western coast, and laid the fields completely waste. Thence they extended their ravages to the plains of the Campagna. The means adopted for their destruction having proved unavailable, the Pope ordered processions and prayers in all the churches to implore Divine protection against the scourge.

Proposed Post-office Arrangements.—In regard to the London district-post, formerly the twopenny-post, it is well known that the interchange of letters by this means is now so slow that special messengers are frequently employed by the public. "The time," says Mr Rowland Hill, "ordinarily required to send and receive a reply between one part of London and another, is between seven and eight hours, and between London and the suburbs ten or eleven hours, even when night does not intervene." When night intervenes the time between sending a letter and receiving an answer is greater, amounting, in some cases, to twenty-one hours. Mr Hill's remedies are these:—"In London make the collection and delivery of letters once an hour, instead of once in two hours; and establish district offices, so as to avoid the necessity of making all letters, as at present, pass through St Martin's-le-Grand."

Middle Temple.—The 'Times' states that a young man of colour, almost of the pure negro race, is now keeping his terms for the bar, at the Middle Temple. "What a proud example," it says, "for our brethren on the other side of the Atlantic, to see this young man dining in the ancient hall, with so numerous an assemblage of white men (among whom are some of the most noble of England's sons), and by whom he is treated with the same courtesy and respect as if he were one of themselves."

The English Language as spoken in India.—This morning I was told that "a cat had run away with a child." I was horror-struck, and thought it must have been a hymn; but on inquiry I found the child was nothing but a young pigeon,—"pigeon-child," as they explained it. The ducks laid a number of eggs, which were brought for us to see. "You must make little ducks," said the Master: "Sar, I shall do so," said the butler. I laughed at the order; but

a hen was caught, put into a basket with the eggs, and the lid shut down upon her; and in a little time I was told there were "four babies" in the poultry-yard. I have just received a letter from the Madras Moonshiee, who begs to express "the concern I have for your happiness as my matron, your state of health, and the state of my rising matron, your child." I suppose he thinks *matron* is the feminine of *patron*.—*Letter from Madras.*

Asparagus.—The advantages of this plant are not sufficiently estimated by those who suffer from rheumatism and gout; slight cases of rheumatism are cured in a few days by feeding on the delicious esculent; and more chronic cases are much relieved, especially if the patient carefully avoids all acids. The Jerusalem artichoke has a similar effect in relieving rheumatism.

St James's Park.—During the last few days several workmen have been employed, under the order of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, in forming a new bank to the sides of the canal in the ornamental inclosure of St James's Park. The plan will be followed out which is adopted on the banks adjoining the house erected by the Zoological Society, where the surface of the banks is covered with flint-stone cemented with lime, the underground being composed of bricks.

Queen's Prison.—The well-known privileges attached to the "Rules of the Queen's Bench" ceased on Saturday week, when the Marshal sent to call the rulers within the walls. The privileges of rulers have thus terminated, after an existence of many centuries. Captain Hudson, R.N., has been appointed keeper of the prison. The salary is 800*l.* per annum.

Protection for the Songsters of the Woods.—A correspondent writes to us from Baden, that in that part of the world it is forbidden under a penalty to catch singing birds. Any persons catching nightingales or other singing birds, or disturbing their nests, must pay a fine of five florins (8*s.* 4*d.*). The sale of such singing birds is also strictly prohibited. All persons possessed of nightingales must pay a yearly tax of five florins for each bird. In German woods very few singing birds are heard. Perhaps they are disgusted with the eternal pipe and the constant spitting of the Teutons.

Westminster Hall Exhibition.—Wednesday, the 7th instant, was the latest day allowed for the admission of works to the Cartoon Exhibition, in Westminster Hall. The number of competing works is about 170, all conceived and executed within eleven months; and, according to report, the British School has nobly answered the call made upon it. The judges commenced their labours with a view to awarding the

premiums on the following day; and it has been suggested that the amount of talent displayed, and the difficulty of deciding between the pretensions of its rival expressions, are likely to send the committee to Parliament for a grant of additional premiums.

Useful Hints.—Never enter a sick room in a state of perspiration, as the moment you become cool your pores absorb. Do not approach contagious diseases with an empty stomach; nor sit between the sick and the fire, because the heat attracts the thin vapour.

It was formerly the custom of Physicians to use a sand-glass instead of a watch, in counting the pulse of their patients. Dr Cullen used to carry his in his large skirt-pocket. It was twice as large as the sand glasses of modern times, and resembled in shape the uncouth chronometers occasionally seen on old tombstones.

A King killed through Smoking.—Angustus II smoked many pipes daily. In knocking out the ashes of one of them he set fire to his dressing-gown. On hearing his cries, the officer on guard came to his assistance, and extinguished the fire. He had been devout during the last years of his life, and, as a penance for his sins, had worn a girdle, with points on the inside: these became heated; and being pressed into his body while the flames were extinguishing, caused a number of wounds, which, at his age, proved too much for his debilitated constitution.

Gaulish Antiquities.—There has just been discovered in the ground excavated for the Railroad between St Len d'Essevens and Montclair, a girdle of solid gold, wrought to imitate a cord, having a hook at each end. The weight is 349 grammes, and the gold is valued at 980 fr. It was found within 2½ feet of the surface, and no other article was discovered near it. It is supposed to belong to the Gaulish period, about Julius Cæsar's time.

Dr Johnson and the Margravine of Anspach.—The Margravine tells that the lexicographer one day, when vices were the topic of conversation, chose to defend drunkenness as "the most innocent of all." To prove his argument, he supposed me to be walking in the street, and attacked by a drunken man; he ended by saying, "She might push him into the kennel with her little finger; and how impossible it must be for a man to do much mischief, whom that little finger could repel!" This anecdote was most probably treasured up for the sake of the implied compliment to the smallness of the lady's hand.

Cemeteries.—If it were determined that no second interment in the same grave should be allowed, the space of ground required for burials would soon become a

source of perplexity; London and its suburbs would require thirty-three acres of single graves annually. Mr Loudon proposes that graves should be sunk as deep as wells, and that an interstice of earth five feet in thickness should be interposed between the several coffins. At present graves in the London cemeteries are dug fifteen feet in depth, and the bodies of ten poor persons are deposited in each. The common charge is twenty-five shillings for each coffin, or the enormous sum of 45,375*l.* per acre.—*Athenæum.*

—The sale of pictures of the late bookseller Reimer, of Berlin, which we announced some time since, has taken place; and the German papers mention that Sir Robert Peel, and several English noblemen and gentlemen, had agents present.

—It appears that certain claims having been preferred against the Government of the Sandwich Islands on behalf of British subjects, and by the British Admiral, the sovereign of those islands professed his inability to meet the demands, but offered to divest himself of the sovereignty of his dominions in favour of the Queen of England. The Admiral accepted the cession conditionally, but acknowledged that he was acting without instructions, and the arrangement was to be regarded as provisional. The view which has been taken of this treaty of cession in this country is not favourable to its confirmation.

—A man sentenced to be hanged, prayed for a reprieve, on the ground that he had a sore throat, which rendered him unfit for the operation of hanging; he feared, he said, that the most alarming consequences might ensue, if he were hanged in his present condition.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE "MIRROR."—The *Supplementary Number*, at the close of the half year, will accompany our next publication. It will be embellished with a fine copper-plate engraving of Sir George Cayley. The Index will also be supplied as usual.

Professor Bachofner's explanation of the application of voltaic electricity to lower Dover Cliff, and to effect the destruction of the "Royal George," will appear next week.

The "Moon-Sinker," an admired nouvelle by Ludwig Tieck, has been received, and will be inserted.

"John Pritchard."—Ink for Marking Linen, without a Mordant, or any preparation.—Take 100 grains of pure nitrate of silver, dissolved in 1 ounce of distilled, or pure rain water: add liquid ammonia until the precipitated oxide of silver is re-dissolved. Add a small quantity of gum arabic, and colour with lamp-black.

"Nowing."—The Electrifying Machine at Haarlem is, we believe, in two plates, of 4 feet 6 inches in diameter. That at the Polytechnic Institution rather above 7 feet. We are obliged by the remarks in our correspondent's letter, and shall attend to them.

LONDON: Published by CUNNINGHAM and MORTIMER, Adelaide Street, Trafalgar Square; and Sold by all Booksellers and News-vendors.

Printed by C. KENNEDY, 16 Little Talleryn street, and at the Royal Polytechnic Institution.

GENERAL INDEX.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Abercromby, the Noble House of, 136
 Aboriginal Australians, Habits of the, 334
 Adventure in Spain, 18
 Amalgam—Improved Mode of applying
 Amalgam to Electrical Machines, 67
 Anemometer, 82
 Anglesey, the Noble House of, 121
 Arnold de Melchital, 2
 Academy, Royal, Exhibition of the, 298
 Aerial Steam Carriage, 217, 236
 Ancient Romance, a Taste of, 261
 Architecture, Ornamental, 200
 Arms, a Passage at, 193
 Art of Drawing, 387
 Arundel, Treaty of the Earl of, 257
 Assay of Copper Ores, by Dr Ryan, 332
 Athlone, the Noble House of, 168

Bagg's Patent Process for Printing Silk, 202
 Bailey, Dr, a Convict at Woolwich, 195
 Bastille, the, 65
 Bellingham and Macnaughten, Cases of, 149
 Bethlehem Hospital, 225
 'Billy and Jenny,' or Souvenirs of the
 Celebrated Hogarth and his Lady,
 306, 322,
 Bonaparte, Shrine of, 331
 Bruce Castle, 385
 Brunel, Case of Mr, 333
 Burita, History of the Countess of, 211
 Boniface VIII, Last Days of Pope, 113

Canova, Biographical Memoir of, 341
 Capitalist, a, 314
 Carlists and Christinos, 196
 Carriages of former Days, 285
 Cemeteries, Ancient and Modern, 244
 Chapel of the Holy Trinity, Roehampton,
 129, 169

Church of the Holy Trinity at St Peters-
 burgh, 209

Coal, Anthracite, 232
 Comet or no Comet, 215
 Convict's Widow, 131
 Crosby Hall, 34
 Curiosities, Human, 101

Dramatists, Great News for, 356
 Destruction of the Round Down Cliff at
 Dover, 78

Divine Worship in New Zealand, 79
 Drummond, Last Moments of Mr, 78

Eldon, the Noble House of, 264
 England, Royal Family of, 73
 Esquimaux Ladies, 278
 Essex, the Noble Family of, 360
 Ethnological Society and Colonization, 197,
 389

Fables, Antiquity and Importance of, 353
 False Reports and Furious Sermons in the
 time of Charles I, 133
 Farren, Perceval, and the Brunswick The-
 atre Catastrophe, 345
 Ferrers, the Noble House of, 344

Gas Meter, Edge's Improved, 137
 Good Friday and Easter in Former Times,
 231
 Grandmother's Album, Leaf from, 4
 Grand Projector's Invitations, 237
 Grey, the Noble House of, 276
 Guage, the Rain, 138

Hastings, the Marquis of, 375
 Hill, Origin of the Noble House of, 184
 Hopetoun, the Noble House of, 279
 Hong Kong, a Glance at, 241

James the Second, Last Moments of, 227
 Jellalabad, 273
 Josephine and Desdemona, 270

King and the Marquis, 258, 274, 294, 310,
 324
 King Obie and the Count of Eboc, 375
 King of Rome, Cradle of the, 289

Land, Allotments of, to the Poor, 215
 Landed Interest of Spain, 59
 Last Moments of Remarkable Characters,
 James the Second, 147; Weber, 308;
 Basil Wood, 338; Dr Dodd, 390
 Lay of the Last Hangman, 147
 Lays of the Dying, 293
 London as it is to be, 373
 Lyndhurst, the Noble House of, 393

Macready, Mr, and the Stage, 389
 Manchester Noble House, 232

Manufacture of Glass, 177
 March of Education, 373
 Melbourne, the Noble House of, 329
 Merchant, a, Seven Hundred Years ago, 70
 Milton Abbey, Dorset, 33
 Model of Edinburgh, 299
 ——— St Peter's, 315
 Montgomery, the Rev. R., and the Right
 Hon. B. Macaulay, 348
 Montmerail, 337

 Nelson, the Noble House of, 249
 Norfolk, the Noble House of, 201

 Pedromus, 61
 Pembroke Castle, 49
 Pictorial Illustrations, 305
 Piety of James the Second, 96
 Pirates, Literary, 212
 Play, History of a, 72
 Poets and Poems of the Commonwealth,
 357
 Point of Law, the, 67
 Pyed Piper, Legend of the, 244

 Quacks in the Time of Edward III, 112

 Railway Night Thoughts, 52
 Relics of London, 8, 34, 57, 83, 109, 139,
 229, 262, 309, 355
 Repudiated, the, or a Pope's Interdict, 290
 Rome, King of, 289
 Royal Family of Great Britain, 73
 ——— and Parliamentary Telegraph, 83
 Roasting, Baking, Boiling, and Broiling,
 213
 Rutland, the Noble House of, 297
 Salisbury, Noble House of, 153
 Science, Original Papers on, 98, 147
 Science applied to Shoemaking, 326
 Scientific Meetings, 148, 254
 Sentimental Sketch, 317, 350, 381
 Shaftesbury, Origin of the Noble House
 of, 85, 103
 Shirtless Happy Man, the, 115, 134
 Sister's Love, a, 149, 165, 187, 204
 Shrewsbury, the Noble House of, 216
 Somerset, the Noble House of, 313
 Spider's Silk, 66
 Sussex, the late Duke of, 269
 Sybils of Antiquity, 246
 Spring Flowers, 173

 Temple, the, in Paris, 369
 Three Stages of Woman's Love, 394
 Transportation, Horrors of, 230

 Vendee, a Story of, 38

 Walrus, Sagacity and Courage of the, 234
 Walsingham Chapel, Norfolk, 17
 Waltham Abbey, Antiquities of, 243
 White Shouldered Moth, 319
 Woolwich, Sights at, 195

 Young Milliner, 318

REVIEWS.

Ainsworth's Magazine, 6, 90, 155

 Blackwood's Magazine, 8
 British Museum, Hand-book to the, 363

 Cannibalism, 141
 Cartwright's Diary, 361
 Chronicles of the Careworn, 141
 Colburn's New Monthly, 10
 Cold Water Cure, 92

 Diary of the Times of Charles the Second,
 379

 Frederick the Great, 106

 Genealogical Tree, 142
 Grape, Treatise on the Pot Culture of the,
 173
 Guide to Hayling Island, 317

 Hand-book of Colours, 92
 Heathen Mythology, 185

 Italy, by W. Brockedon, 71

 Letters of the late Samuel Curwen, 155
 " on South America, 186

 Mainzer's Musical Times, 23
 Mechanical Philosophy and its applica-
 tion, 170
 Mexico, Life in, 171
 Military Operations at Cabul, by Lieut.
 V. Eyre, 22
 Mother and Daughter, a Comedy, 54

 Naval Club, 42

 Pastor Chief, 345, 363

 Orion, an Epic Poem, 396

 Pictorial History of France, 68, 237, 335,
 379
 Popular Cyclopædia of Natural Science,
 300

 Rambles of the Emperor Ching Tih, 299
 Remarks on Medical Reform, 232
 Rhine, the, 335, 363
 Rhone, the Darro, &c., 395
 Russia, St Petersburg, &c., 89
 Rutland Papers, 53

 Self-Devotion, 5
 Story-Teller, the, 220, 235, 251

 Ten Thousand Things relating to China, 41
 Tuft Hunter, the, by Lord W. Lennox, 140

MISCELLANEOUS.

Actress Nun, the, 126
 Amusing Characteristic, 15
 Ancient Religious Houses, 207
 Anecdote of Canning, 112
 Animal and Vegetable Life, 57
 Antiquities of Gardening, 223
 An Apothecary's Bill, 191
 Art of Drawing, 223
 Army of Children, 175
 Art Unions, 108
 Art Unions Legal, 176
 Autumn Sunset, 28

 Bad Effects of Good Living, 397
 Bain and Barwise's Electric Clocks, 99
 Bees and their Hives, 208, 255
 Blessington, Lady, 397
 Bonaparte and Museum, 87
 Brahām, Mr, 92
 Burns's, Dr. Hornbook, 24
 Cabul, 94
 Carlyle, Richard, 109
 Cat's Friendship, 255
 Challenor, Mrs, 46
 Chinese Arms, 158
 Chinese Religion and Language, 124
 Charcoal, Properties of, 158.
 Curiosities of Medicine, 164
 Curious Character, a, 4
 Contemporary Occurrences of Life, 14
 Criminal Statistics, 353

 Destruction of the Round Down Cliff at
 Dover, 78
 Divine Worship in New Zealand, 79
 Dragon, Natural History of, 208
 Dress, Effects of, 46
 Duchess of Northumberland's Benevo-
 lence, 301
 Duelling in Bavaria, 135

 Earthquake in Calabria, 185
 Early Clergy, 299
 Elizabeth, Anecdote of Queen, 95
 Egyptian Silk, 94
 Epitaph on a Tippling Lady, 173

 Faithless Widow, 303
 Food for the Million, 207
 Fox, Anecdote of Charles, 352

 Gardening Hints, 94
 Gaudri the Norman, 163
 Ghosts, 92
 Giulio Cortese, 62
 Grave, My, 27

 Hanging Guest, The, 251
 Henry the Eighth's Soliloquy, 256
 Hint to Garden Owners, 47
 Honey, the late Mrs, 256
 How to make a Lord Mayor, 93
 How to correct Error, 174
 How to kill Insects instantaneously, 206
 Hullmandel's Lithotint Process, 158

Insects generated by Galvanism, 117
 Lace-makers of Nottingham, 160
 Late Dinners, 224
 Literary Industry, 142
 Lost Jewels, 298
 Lonely Man of the Ocean, 266
 Lost Leg, the, 122
 Love, a Poem, 63
 Lordly Candidate for Five Hundred
 Pounds, 383
 Louis the Eleventh and the Count de St
 Pol Lucian, 63
 Lucky and Unlucky Days, 248
 Matrimony in Ancient Times, 127
 Medical Practice in Norway, 175
 Meditations on Punch, 246
 Memoirs of Count Rastoptchine, 29
 Mesmerism Extraordinary, 126
 Messiah, a False, 248
 Metternich, the Princess of, 144
 Mode of preserving Eggs, 204
 Munster, the Earl of, 105

New Houses of Parliament, 207
 North, Anecdote of Lord, 224

Opening of 1806, 98
 Oysters, 160

Pecksniff and his Daughters, 30
 Peter and the Poultry, 128
 Photographic Portraits, 118
 Poet, the, 20
 Post-office Arrangements, 399
 Practical Morality of the French, 31
 Prayer Answered, 206
 Professor Faraday's Experiment on the
 Electricity of Steam, 380
 Proposed Visit after Death, 248

Readers of the Middle Class in Ger-
 many, 45
 Robespierre a Lover of the Fine Arts, 96
 Russian Pickpockets, 14

Saint Sulpice, Painting in, 174
 Sale, Lady, 265
 Salad, how to make worthy a Man of
 Taste, 382
 Secrets of Art and Nature, 286
 Silk-worm, Productive Power of, 158
 Sigourney, Mrs,
 Smoking, King killed through, 400
 Southey, 73
 Southwell the Jesuit, 239
 Superstitions of the Church, 142
 Steam Electricity, 116
 Spanish Ladies, 159
 Specimen of Russian Fiction, 251
 Spiritual Dames, 367
 Switzerland and England, 11
 Stage Monarch, a, 351

Thames Tunnel, 199, 203
 Theodosian Code, 112

Voltaire and Denou, 61

Uncertainty of Life, 29

Xymphoneter, 384

Year's Farewell, the, 13

SIXTY ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD,

AND STEEL-PLATE PORTRAIT OF

SIR GEORGE CAYLEY.—*Frontispiece.*

- Arnold de Melchtal, 1
 Walsingham Chapel, Norfolk, 17
 Milton Abbey, Dorset, 33
 Pembroke Castle, Pembrokeshire, 49
 The Bastille, 65
 The Royal Arms, 73
 Coronets of the Prince of Wales, the Sons
 of the Sovereign, and Nephew of the
 Sovereign, 73
 Carriage Repository, 76
 Byland Abbey, 81
 Bonaparte and Sailors, 87
 Arms of the Earl of Shaftesbury, 85
 Colours presented to the French Senate, 88
 Arms of the Earl of Munster, 105
 Pope Boniface VIII degraded, 113
 Diagrams, 120
 Arms of the Marquis of Anglesey, 121
 Chapel of the Holy Trinity, at Roehamp-
 ton, 129
 Arms of Lord Abercromby, 136
 Edge's Improved Gas Meter, 137
 The Union Plate Glass Company's Works
 near Manchester, 145
 Arms of the Marquis of Salisbury, 153
 Island of St Thomas, 161
 Arms of the Earl of Athlone, 168
 Interior of Roehampton Chapel, 169
 Glass-casting Hall, 177
 Arms of Lord Hill, 184
 Bacchantes, &c., 185
 A Passage at Arms, 193
 Ornamental Architecture, 200
 Arms of the Norfolk Family, 201
 Church of the Holy Trinity, St Peters-
 burgh, 209
 Arms of the Shrewsbury Family, 216
 Aerial Steam Carriage, 217
 Bethlehem Hospital, 225
 Arms of the Manchester Family, 232
 The Anthracite Furnace (three engrav-
 ings), 233
 Island of Hong Kong, 241
 Bay of Hong Kong, 241
 Arms of the Nelson Family, 249
 Trial of the Earl of Arundel, 257
 Arms of the Eldon Family, 264
 View of Jellalabad, 273
 Arms of the Earl of Hopetoun, 279
 Cradle of the King of Rome, 289
 Arms of the Duke of Rutland, 297
 The Ape and the Leopard, 305
 Arms of the Duke of Somerset, 313
 Bonaparte's Death bed, 321
 Montmirail, 337
 Arms of the Earl of Ferrers, 344
 The Cat, the Cock, and the Young Mouse,
 353
 Arms of the Essex Family, 360
 The Temple in Paris, 369
 Arms of the House of Grey, 375
 Bruce Castle, 385
 Arms of the House of Lyndhurst, 399

RS-

IV-

usc,

